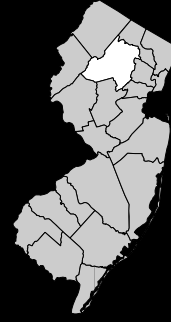


Morris County



MORRIS

Morris County Index of Sites

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Asbestos Dump

Division Avenue

257 New Vernon Road

651 White Bridge Road

Long Hill Township

Morris County

Deitzman Tract /Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge

Harding Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Asbestos Tile Manufacturer/
Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 157 acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential/
Agricultural/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Surface Water

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Soil

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Treated/Capped/
Further Delineation
Required

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$10,411,000

1981 Bond Fund

\$830,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$211,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Asbestos Dump consists of four separate sites, all of which are associated with asbestos shingle production and waste disposal. The primary site, designated Operable Unit 1 (OU1), is located immediately adjacent to the Passaic River on Division Avenue in the Millington section of Long Hill Township. It consists of a 90,000-cubic yard mound approximately 20 to 30 feet deep, which was the result of dumping of asbestos-laden wastes by several asbestos processing companies between 1922 and 1975. Chemical wastes were also allegedly disposed of at this site during this time. The soil cover of the mound has become eroded and weathered, leaving areas of the asbestos-filled slope exposed. The three satellite sites, located about four miles to the northeast, include two private residences on New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road in Long Hill Township (OU2) and the Dietzman Tract in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge area (OU3). Asbestos wastes were landfilled at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road properties during the 1960s and 1970s, and asbestos was dumped at the Dietzman Tract for approximately 40 years.

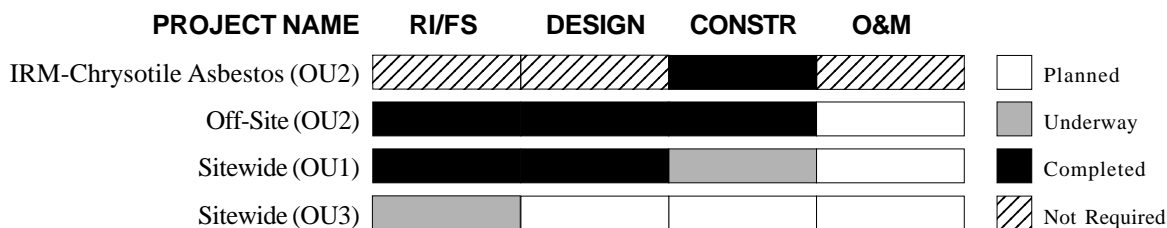
USEPA placed the Asbestos Dump on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. In 1985, the National Gypsum Company, which operated the main site from 1953 to 1975 and which was determined to be responsible for the dumping at the satellite sites, signed an Administrative Order with USEPA in which it agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). In 1988, after National Gypsum completed the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1. The ROD requirements included installation of a soil cover, stabilization of the side slopes, implementation of erosion and sediment control measures, and installation of a security fence; however, National Gypsum declared bankruptcy before it could implement the required actions. USEPA developed a Remedial Design for OU1, but construction of the remedy was temporarily delayed while federal funds were unavailable in the Superfund program. Funding was restored in 1997, and USEPA plans to begin implement the requirements of the OU1 ROD in 1999.

Asbestos Dump

(Continued from previous page)

In 1990, USEPA performed an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to immobilize the asbestos contamination at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road residential sites (OU2). The IRM included capping driveways with asphalt, covering other areas with geotextile fabric, decontaminating the residences, removing visible contamination for off-site disposal and erecting signs and fences. The following year, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for permanent remediation of OU2. The ROD required solidification/stabilization of approximately 37,000 cubic yards of asbestos-contaminated soil at the two properties into an insoluble matrix. USEPA completed the solidification/stabilization of the asbestos-contaminated soil at both of the residences in the summer of 1998. USEPA will be performing operation and maintenance (O&M) activities at the residences to ensure the remedy remains effective in containing the asbestos.

In 1996, USEPA began a RI/FS at the Dietzman Tract (OU3) to determine the extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The Department of the Interior removed approximately 200 drum carcasses and 60 drums of hazardous wastes from the site in October 1997. In late 1997, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Proposed Remedial Action Plan which recommended removing drums and consolidating and containing the asbestos waste under a biotic cap. The OU3 Record of Decision is expected to be signed in September 1998.



B&V Tailoring and Cleaning

82 US Route 46 East

Mountain Lakes Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: 4

LOT: 21C

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaner
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)

Blending

Soil

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$560,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

B&V Tailoring is an active dry cleaning establishment located approximately 100 feet from Mountain Lake Borough's Municipal Well #5. In 1992, low levels of PCE, a common dry cleaning solvent, were sporadically detected in water samples obtained from the municipal supply well. By 1997, PCE was consistently detected when the municipal supply well was tested. Samples collected from the former septic system at the dry cleaners were determined to contain PCE, indicating that it may be the source of the contamination. The water from Municipal Well #5 is currently being treated by blending it with water from other supply wells.

In 1998, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the extent of contamination at the B&V Tailoring site after the owners of the establishment declined to conduct the work. The RI will include sampling of the soil, ground water and former septic system. If the results of the RI indicate the site requires remediation, NJDEP will conduct a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to evaluate cleanup alternatives. Mountain Lakes Borough has entered into a third party contract with NJDEP to design and construct an air stripper for the contaminated supply well. The Borough expects to install the air stripper in early 1999. The design and construction of the water treatment system is being paid for with Hazardous Discharge Bond Fund money provided by NJDEP.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Receptor Control (Air Stripper) |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| Sitewide |  |  |  |  |  Underway |
| | | | | |  Completed |
| | | | | |  Not Required |

Black Brook Treatment Plant

Columbia Turnpike

Hanover Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 6401 **LOT:** 2M, 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Wellfield
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Blending

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,770,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) operates two wells, referred to as Black Brook 1 and Black Brook 2, and a treatment plant at its Black Brook water production facility in Hanover Township. During the past six years, volatile organic compounds have been detected in Black Brook 1, occasionally at concentrations above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The combined flow from both wells consistently meets Drinking Water Standards. Four businesses in neighboring East Hanover Township have been identified as Potentially Responsible Parties for the ground water contamination. In 1997, NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Standards recommended installation of a water treatment system to remove the contamination from Black Brook 1. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is conducting a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) to determine the appropriate remedial technology to use to address the contamination at the well field. The RAS is expected to be completed in the fall of 1998.

| PROJECT NAME | R/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|--------------|------|--------|--------|-----|--|
| Sitewide | | | | | |
| | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Planned |
| | | | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underway |
| | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Completed |
| | | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Required |

Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination

Route 206

Chester Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$202,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of nine properties with private potable wells that have been contaminated with the volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,2 dichloroethylene and benzene. The contamination was first detected in 1991 by a resident, and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems on the contaminated private wells in 1992 to provide potable water for those users. In 1993, NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) which consisted of the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the ground water contamination and the area in which the contamination was expected to migrate within three years. The majority of ground water contamination is located near Route 206 and Route 24 (Main Street) in Chester Borough. NJDEP completed a water supply alternatives analysis in 1994 that concluded the most cost-effective long term-solution was the continued use of POETs at the affected properties. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POETs to ensure the units continue to operate effectively.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Receptor Control (POETS) |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| Water Line |  |  |  |  |  Underway |
| | | | | |  Completed |
| | | | | |  Not Required |

Cleaveland Industrial Center

20 Parker Road

Washington Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 60 **LOT:** 14

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 17.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water
Supply Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,200,000














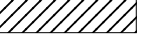






\$5,600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cleaveland Industrial Center (CIC) has operated as an industrial park since the mid-1950s. During the 1940s, a weapons manufacturing plant occupied the site. In the 1980s, CIC was identified as a possible source of ground water contamination after volatile organic compounds were detected in several nearby private potable wells. Seventeen private wells were subsequently determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. An initial investigation by NJDEP confirmed that contaminated ground water was migrating from the CIC site. In 1991, USEPA conducted a Removal Action to remove and dispose of approximately 1,000 containers of flammable solvents, caustics, dry chemicals and laboratory reagents from five buildings at CIC formerly occupied by Fabritex Mills.

In 1992, NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the seventeen homes as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. The following year, NJDEP and Washington Township began constructing a public water line to service the residences with contaminated wells and approximately 170 other properties with wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated. The individual POET units were disconnected as the residences were hooked up to the water line.

In 1995, NJDEP installed ground water monitor wells at CIC and two adjacent properties as part of a preliminary investigation to assess overall ground water contamination and hydrogeologic characteristics of the site. Sampling of the monitor wells revealed elevated levels of volatile organic compounds, with the highest concentrations found in the monitor wells closest to the buildings on the CIC property. NJDEP plans to begin a Remedial Investigation and a Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives in the fall of 1998.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| EPA Removal at Fabritex Mills |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| Receptor Control (POETS) |  |  |  |  |  Underway |
| Water Lines |  |  |  |  |  Completed |
| Sitewide |  |  |  |  |  Not Required |

Combe Fill North Landfill

Gold Mine Road

Mount Olive Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 4100 **LOT:** 10

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Monitoring

Surface Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Contained

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Capped

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Spill Fund

General State Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$14,068,000

\$544,000

\$2,001,000

\$234,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Combe Fill North Landfill was licensed to accept municipal and non-chemical industrial waste from 1969 until 1981, when the owner filed for bankruptcy. Due to the bankruptcy, the landfill was not properly closed when operations ceased. NJDEP subsequently cited the operator for several violations, including improper landfill cover which resulted in windblown debris, and inadequate leachate control. USEPA placed the landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983.

In 1984, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination in the ground water, surface water and soil at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that although low levels of contamination were present in the ground water and surface water, the contamination did not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding residential wells. In 1986, after completion of the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence. The ROD required installation of a clay cap and closure of the site pursuant to sanitary landfill regulations, installation of a landfill gas venting system and a site perimeter fence, and implementation of a long-term ground water monitoring program.

In 1991, NJDEP completed the construction of the remedies specified in the ROD and began operation and maintenance of the site and ground water monitoring. The ground water monitoring has revealed some contamination in several monitoring wells on the downgradient side of the site; however, sampling of potable wells in the surrounding homes which was conducted in 1993 did not reveal any contamination that could be attributed to the landfill. Ground water monitoring and maintenance of the landfill cap is continuing under the oversight of NJDEP.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|-----|
| Sitewide | | | | |

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Combe Fill South Landfill

Parker Road

Chester Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 17 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|----------------|---|------------|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Pesticides | Treating |
| Potable Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Treating |
| Surface Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Delineated |
| Soil | Volatile Organic Compounds | Capped |


















| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Superfund | \$51,917,000 |
| 1981 Bond Fund | \$5,093,000 |

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Combe Fill South Landfill operated as a municipal landfill from the 1940s until 1981. During this time, the landfill was licensed to accept municipal wastes, sewage sludge, chemicals and waste oils. After the landfill was closed, contamination was detected in leachate seeping from the sides of the landfill, in shallow and deep on-site ground water monitor wells, and in the nearby Trout Brook. In addition, several private potable wells close to the site were determined to be contaminated.

USEPA placed the landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site, and in 1986 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence. The ROD required capping of the landfill, venting of the landfill gases, extraction and treatment of the contaminated ground water, and fencing of the site. The ROD also required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private wells and those wells at risk of becoming contaminated in the future.

As of June 1998, construction of the landfill cap was largely completed and the ground water treatment system was operational. Installation of the water line has been postponed, however, because ground water monitoring has shown that the contaminant plume is not migrating. NJDEP plans to conduct additional ground water monitoring and then make a determination whether the water line is still necessary. Individual Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems have been installed on private potable wells where contamination has been detected, and NJDEP is sampling private wells at approximately 100 other homes on an annual basis.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Receptor Control (POETS) |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| Receptor Control (Water Line) |  |  |  |  |  Underway |
| Sitewide |  |  |  |  |  Completed |
| |  | | | |  Not Required |

Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination

484 to 555 Main Street

Chester Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead-IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED













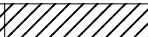



\$401,000

\$13,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of six residences with private potable wells that have been contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The contamination was first detected by a property owner in 1994, and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the affected homes as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents, and delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that included the area of known contamination and the area projected to become contaminated within three years. The GWIA encompasses 24 developed lots and includes both residential properties and office buildings.

In 1995, NJDEP completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POETs in the affected homes. However, Chester Borough later informed NJDEP that it intended to extend a public water line to the area instead. NJDEP has agreed to help pay for the water line by providing the Borough with Spill Fund monies equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POETs for 20 years. The Borough is in the process of developing the engineering design for the water line. In 1997, NJDEP conducted a soil gas investigation in an effort to determine the source of the ground water contamination, but the results of this study were inconclusive. No additional source investigation work is planned for this site.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Receptor Control (POETS) |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| Receptor Control (Water Line) |  |  |  |  |  Underway |
| Sitewide |  |  |  |  |  Completed |
| | | | | |  Not Required |

Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination

3-9 Dogwood Drive and 37- 40 Tingley Road

Mendham Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead-IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Further Delineation Required

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

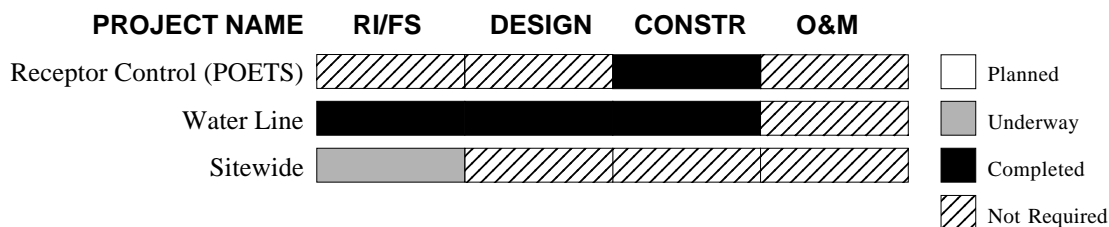
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$105,000

\$27,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consist of eight residences with private potable wells that have been contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The contamination was first detected by property owners in 1993, and the source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the affected homes as an interim remedy to provide potable water for those residents, and delineated a project area that included nine properties. A water supply alternatives analysis was subsequently conducted by NJDEP which concluded that the most cost-effective long-term solution was the extension of a nearby water line to the affected residences. NJDEP provided the Township of Mendham with Spill Fund monies to pay for the extension of 1,000 feet of water line to the nine homes in the project area. The Township completed construction of the water line in 1996. NJDEP conducted a soil gas investigation in 1996 in an effort to determine the source of the contamination, but the results of the study were inconclusive. No additional source investigation work is planned for this site.



Dover Municipal Well 4

Rutan Drive (Formerly Hooey Street)

Dover Town

Morris County

BLOCK: 2314 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well
OPERATION STATUS: Temporarily Closed

PROPERTY SIZE: 300 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Spill Fund

General State Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED















\$2,500,000

\$402,000

\$741,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Municipal Well 4 was one of Dover's primary water supply wells. The well was taken out of service in 1980 due to high concentrations of contaminants, and was temporarily replaced with Standby Well 3. This site was placed on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/ FS) for the site in 1986. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence which divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into two Operable Units (OU). Under OU1, an air stripper will be installed at the well to treat the contaminated ground water. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Design to develop plans and specifications for OU1. The Remedial Design for OU1 is expected to be completed in 2000. Under OU2, USEPA is conducting a second RI/FS to determine the extent of the ground water contamination and investigate possible sources. USEPA expects to complete the OU2 study in late 1999.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| On-Site Ground Water (OU1) |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| Ground Water-Source (OU2) |  |  |  |  |  Underway |
| |  | | | |  Completed |
| |  | | | |  Not Required |

East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations East Hanover Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 square miles

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential\Industrial

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Confirmed |
| Potable Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Confirmed |





| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Spill Fund | \$75,000 |
| 1986 Bond Fund | \$1,100,000 |

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Regional ground water contamination was first discovered in East Hanover Township in the early 1980s, when volatile organic compounds were detected in a water sample collected from a municipal supply well. A remediation system was installed at the well field to treat the water from the supply well, but approximately 400 private potable wells at residences and commercial properties in the area remained at risk of contamination. Between 1986 and 1988, NJDEP conducted a study which revealed ground water contamination in many areas of the Township and identified several industrial sites as possible sources of the contamination. NJDEP recommended that the Township connect all residences with private potable wells to the municipal water supply system, but action was not taken at the time because public funds were not available to pay for the connections.

NJDEP later designated the ground water contamination as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case, and in 1995 sampled 127 private potable wells in the Township. The results of the sampling showed that several of the potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, and many others had lower levels of contamination. Based on these findings, NJDEP offered to provide the Township with funds to connect all residences with private wells to the existing water lines. Construction of the water line connections began in mid-1998, and is expected to be completed in early 1999.

NJDEP has reviewed the histories of 26 industries that are possible sources of the contamination, and plans to begin a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in late 1998 to delineate the extent of the contamination at these facilities and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP is conducting discussions with a number of Potentially Responsible Parties concerning reimbursement for water service connections and other past costs, as well as the investigation and cleanup of their individual sites.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|---|-------|--------|--------|-----|--|
| Receptor Control (Water Line Connections) | | | | |  Planned |
| Sitewide | | | | |  Underway |
| | | | | |  Completed |
| | | | | |  Not Required |

Golderes Junk Yard

14 Coal Avenue

Morristown Town

Morris County

BLOCK: 3503 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Scrap Metal Recovery
OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$777,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Golderes Junk Yard operated from 1936 to 1982 primarily as a scrap metal recovery business. A coal gas manufacturing plant also operated on a portion of the property. The scrap material transported to the site for sorting and metal recovery consisted mostly of demolition debris. Other materials such as tires and batteries were stored at the junk yard. The useless material that remained after the scrap metal had been recovered was used as fill throughout the site. These operations resulted in contamination of the soil and ground water.

In 1993, NJDEP razed the process building and disposed of the demolition debris and contaminated surface debris, which included tires, batteries and oil-soaked wastes. About 10 percent of the remaining debris has been classified as hazardous waste and will be disposed of under an Interim Remedial Measure in 1999. NJDEP is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives, and expects to issue a Proposed Decision Document to address the soil in early 1999. NJDEP is continuing to investigate the ground water and will issue a separate Proposed Decision Document for this media in the future.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Building Demolition & Surface Removal |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| Sitewide |  |  |  |  |  Underway |
| | | | | |  Completed |
| | | | | |  Not Required |

Kenvil Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations

Roxbury Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead-IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Unknown Source
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES











1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,831,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Widespread ground water contamination was found to have impacted 63 private wells in this area. The contamination was first detected by residents in 1986. A Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) was delineated by NJDEP which identified areas currently impacted and those that could be impacted by the migration of contaminants in three years. The GWIA encompasses 336 homes. In 1989, NJDEP began installing Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the 63 affected homes as an interim solution to provide potable water for these residents. An investigation was conducted, however a source of the contamination could not be identified. In 1992, a contract was signed between NJDEP and the Township of Roxbury for the construction of a water line to service the 336 homes in the GWIA. Construction of the water line project was completed in January 1995.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Receptor Control (POETS) |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| Receptor Control (Water Line) |  | | |  |  Underway |
| | | | | |  Completed |
| | | | | |  Not Required |

Kingtown Diesel

1470 Route 46

Roxbury Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 33 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund

\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Kingtown Diesel is an active service station. Sampling of a private well close to the service station revealed high levels of benzene and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), volatile organic compounds that are components of gasoline. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the well in early 1998 to provide potable water for the resident. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks subsequently conducted a soil gas survey that indicated high levels of volatile organic compounds were present in the soil downgradient of the underground storage tanks at the service station. The site was then transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case due to the potential for contamination of additional private potable wells. NJDEP plans to begin a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) in late 1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup options. The RI/RAS will include sampling of private potable wells in the area.

PROJECT NAME RI/FS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

☐

Planned

☒

Underway

☐

Completed

☐

Not Required

Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A

Parsippany Boulevard Parsippany-Troy Hills Township
Morris County

BLOCK: 412 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Public Water Supply Wells
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED
Potable Water

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds









STATUS
Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
\$653,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Wells 4 and 4A are two of 18 water supply wells in the Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department. The wells were taken out of service after they were determined to be contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (PCE) above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. In 1998, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of an air stripper at the well field was the most cost-effective solution to address the contaminated supply wells. Parsippany-Troy Hills Township has entered into a third party contract with NJDEP to design and install the air stripper. Construction of the strippers is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1998.

| PROJECT NAME | RI/FS | DESIGN | CONSTR | O&M | |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Sitewide |  |  |  |  |  Planned |
| | | | | |  Underway |
| | | | | |  Completed |
| | | | | |  Not Required |

Pepe Field

Wootton Road and Hillside Avenue

Boonton Town

Morris County

BLOCK: 47 LOT: 26

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Waste Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Ceased

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Surface Water

CONTAMINANTS

Metals
Sulfide

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Metals

Delineated

Air

Hydrogen Sulfide
Thiols
Methane

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
State Matching Funds

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$10,000,000
\$1,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A local industry disposed of wastes from the manufacture of vegetable oils, cleansers and soap products at this site between the 1920s and 1950. In the 1960s, the Town of Boonton purchased the property, placed a soil cover over it, and converted it into an athletic park. The Town later installed a leachate collection and treatment system at the site. In the early 1980s, hydrogen sulfide odors were detected at the park and nearby residences. Subsequent sampling of leachate from the waste fill revealed the presence of contaminants.

USEPA placed Pepe Field on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, and the park was closed to the public in 1984. In 1985, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS concluded that although the site was not a health threat and was not significantly affecting the environment, measures were needed to address the hydrogen sulfide and flammable gases being produced by the decaying wastes and prevent contaminated leachate from entering the Rockaway River and Boonton Reservoir.

In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence which required installation of a gas interceptor system and an improvement to the existing leachate treatment system. However, during the Remedial Design of the selected remedy, much higher levels of hydrogen sulfide were detected than were found during the RI/FS. Based on this finding, USEPA determined that a more appropriate remedy would be excavation of the waste material with proper disposal at an off-site location. USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) in 1997 to officially change the remedy in the ROD to excavation and off-site disposal of the waste and restoration of the site. USEPA demolished the site structures in preparation for final remedial action in mid-1998. Excavation of the waste is scheduled to begin in December 1998. After the site has been excavated and backfilled with clean material, USEPA will restore the site as an athletic field according to the Town's specifications.

PROJECT NAME

RI/FS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide

